

Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Invasion.

The progress of the rebels northward steadily continues. They have arrived at Harrisburg and Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, and have so far destroyed the Northern Central railroad as to prevent communication between Harrisburg and Washington by that route. The only way of reaching the federal capital is by Philadelphia. It is said the rebels are now moving down the Susquehanna to cut off the other route at Havre de Grace. They would only then have to blockade the Potomac and the capital of the nation would be besieged. This would be a little worse than the situation when McClellan had command at Washington. We trust it may not come to that, but it looks considerably like it, to-day.

The invasion of Pennsylvania begins to open the eyes of the people of that sleepy state. It is stated that the astonishing number of 25,000 men have already volunteered for the defence of their homes. Another ten days butchering and burning by the rebels may double the number, when General Kuiper will take the field and clean out the rebels. Let us wait for the Conestoga wagon.

General Hooker Relieved of his Command.

The announcement of the change in the command of the army of the Potomac will be received with surprise by the whole country. Usually, when an event of this kind happens, it is preceded by indications by which the public is prepared for it, but this is so sudden as to astonish every one. Up to the time of his displacement announcements were made that Hooker was doing the best that could be done. We are left totally in the dark as to the cause of this new movement. As Gen. Hooker asked to be relieved immediately after having visited Washington, it may be surmised that he did not agree with Gen. Halleck as to the manner of conducting the campaign, or that his plans have been interfered with by the military authorities there. Others will attribute it to a want of confidence in him on the part of the President, and will assert that he is not equal to the occasion. The successor to General Hooker, Major General Meade, is generally unknown to the country, although he has been in active service since the commencement of the war. What he has done to entitle him to this high position is known only to the military authorities at Washington. We are bound to presume that he has the highest qualities of a commander of any of the generals in the service, or he would not have been selected at this important juncture.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS AT PORTLAND.

The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was captured by rebel pirates in the harbor of Portland, Maine, on Friday night, and was immediately taken to sea. The pirates came in on the schooner Archer, and at 2 o'clock in the morning boarded the Cushing quietly, and seized a small portion of the crew then on board. They then put them in irons and made their way out of the harbor. The Cushing was pursued by two armed steamboats, and being overtaken, the captains of the boats were preparing to board her, when the rebels became alarmed, left the Cushing in boats, and at the same time blew her up and destroyed her. The rebel boats were pursued and captured, together with the regular crew of the Cushing, who were in irons in one of the boats.

The schooner Archer, which brought the pirates to Portland, was also captured. There are two rebel officers among the prisoners, Lieut. Reed and Engineer Brown. They styled themselves officers of the confederate steamer Florida. Lieut. Reed's log book says that he was the commander of the Tacoma, which he burned, finding that vessels of the federal government were after him. This bold demonstration of the rebel pirates produces considerable alarm along the New England coast, and may be the forerunner of other and more formidable raids on the part of the rebel pirates, which appear to be swarming in the North Atlantic.

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN ALL PRISONERS.—On the 18th inst., Gen. Banks ordered one thousand men to make the final charge on the enemy's works. They were repulsed and all taken prisoners—among them the 4th Wisconsin regiment, commanded by Colonel Boardman, which gallantly volunteered. The dispatches also include the 6th Wisconsin, but this is obviously an error. The 6th is with Hooker.

A Mr. Tomlinson, member of the Connecticut legislature, who possesses the Yankee passion for whittling, and indulges that amusement to a great extent, received, one day last week, a bundle of shingles, expressed to be used as whittling material. Mr. Tomlinson duly distributed them among the whittling members of the house, and very thankful to the unknown giver. The Hartford Press protests against any such proceedings: "If a Yankee legislature is to be provided with such luxuries, they will prolong the session till next spring."

Editors Gazette:—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stikel has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette are with the rest of our mail at that point, and knowing the anxiety of the friends at home for their sons and brothers in companies E and F, I grasp this opportunity of sending a line by Capt. Whicker of our regiment, who starts for Wisconsin this evening.

We embarked at Memphis for Vicksburg, Sunday, May 17th, and were fired into by a band of guerrillas near Greenville, Mississippi. They had planted a battery on the river bank, and just as the transport Crescent City, which was in the advance, came opposite, they opened a battery of four guns, loaded with grape and canister, at her broadside, wounding some ten or twelve of the 3d Iowa. Our convey gunboat soon dislodged them. The 33d Wisconsin and 41st Illinois regiments were soon on shore, and in pursuit followed them some miles, but they knowing the road better than we, made good their escape. When our troops arrived at Greenville, which was just across the bend, they waited for the boats, and before leaving burned the place to the ground. Arrived at Sherman's Landing, Tuesday, 19th ult. Disembarked to go to Warrenton, six miles below Vicksburg. The order being countermanded, we again embarked for Haines' Bluff, nine miles up the Yazoo, where we arrived on the 20th. We remained at the Bluff three days. This place had been very strongly fortified on every point. It was a fort containing one or two heavy guns, commanding the country and Yazoo for miles. The enemy had just evacuated it. Gun carriages and camp equipment were still smoking, having been set on fire by the rebels to disable them for our use.

Sunday May 24th we received orders to march in the rear of Vicksburg to the extreme left and relieve Gen. McArthur's division. Here we found enough to do, a large tract of country that must be skirmished through and the enemy driven into their forts. This our division found to be no small undertaking, for the country is very broken, heavily timbered and the hollows filled with canebrakes so dense that one can hardly force a passage through them. After shelling the hollows and skirmishing the hills we have driven them out of their rifle-pits under cover of their forts; so closely have we followed them that our rifle-pits are now within less than thirty rods of their main forts. Our large guns are planted a few rods in the rear of our pits so as to command their entire fortifications in front of our division. Our regiment go into the rifle-pits every third day and are relieved at night. A brisk fight is kept up during the entire day. If a rebel shows his head a dozen balls are sent after it. We are obliged to keep covered, for some of their sharpshooters seem to possess splendid guns and are themselves good shots. We have the English Enfield rifle and can keep them down so that they cannot work a gun. In many places on our line they have had to abandon their forts and leave their guns standing, so diligent are our sharpshooters.—Rumor has it that Johnston intends reinforcing Pemberton with thirty thousand men, but this does not annoy us, for we have plenty of force to whip Johnston and hold Vicksburg. We have a large force on the Big Black river waiting for the enemy. This place must and will soon fall. Deserters say they are nearly out of ammunition and provisions, and the gunboats and mortars are continually harassing them with shell, which fall among their camps every hour of the day and night. We are so close to the city that we can see the court house, and hear the town clock strike the time. On several occasions after fighting all day as fast as we could load and discharge our pieces, and when darkness overshadowed the face of earth so fighting could not be continued, both parties would yell, "cease firing." Every gun would be laid aside and a confab would ensue.

"Oh, Yankees, we are not mad at you. What regiment?" "Thirty-third Wisconsin." "Oh! We know you; met you at Coldwater, eh?" "Butter no! what regiment?" "First Missouri." Our boys—"Have you plenty of coffee?" "Nary coffee, but plenty of whisky." "When are you going to surrender Vicksburg?" "We are waiting for our old general." "General who?" "Why, General Starvation!"

And so it goes. Several of the 53d Illinois have found acquaintances and school mates among the rebels. The health of the whole army is much better than could be expected in this climate.

The casualties of companies E and F are as follows, viz: Orderly Sergeant E. W. Burnham, of my company, was left unwell at Young's Point; his health seemed to improve for a short time, but he was attacked very suddenly with dysentery, and died the 31st day of May. The company miss him sadly; he was so good and kind that he was beloved by all who knew him in the regiment. And the many friends and acquaintances left at Shopiere, where he formerly resided, will mourn the untimely loss of so promising a young man. On the evening of the 4th of June, while relieving the men in the trenches, William Smith, a German of my company, was shot through the head, killing him almost instantly. He enlisted from the town of Center; was a splendid man and faithful soldier. He was a "pet" in the company, and often amused us on our weary marches with his humorous jests and lively songs. (Poor Billy, we miss you.) May the 8th, Alonzo Whitmore, of Co. E, was shot through the left breast, the ball passing close to the heart, but fortunately no blood vessel was severed or bones broken; he is at the division hospital, and doing finely; will probably be able to be sent north in a few days. Sunday June 11th, Corporal

Mathias Crall, of my company, was wounded while passing from one rifle-pit to another. The ball passed through the thigh, made a clean wound, but did not injure the bone in any way; he is also at the division hospital, doing finely, and will also be sent north soon. He is a son of Daniel Crall, of Center. His friends may rest assured he has the best medical attendance. Blanchard Neville, of Magnolia, is the only man I have in the regimental hospital; he was taken there to-day; seems threatened with slight fever, but not considered dangerous. The men of Co. F are all cheerful and in the best of spirits; are certain that here is to be fought and decided in our favor the great battle that must decide our nation's fate. We are confident of victory.

WM. L. S.,  
Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 29.  
A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald of the 28th, says: "We want men—our fortifications only need good, able and experienced soldiers. Will they come forward? Pennsylvania is now responding largely. Citizens generally are recruiting. General Smith is in command west of the Susquehanna. Gen. Kuiper will aid him."

The rebel Gen. Johnson's division followed Rhodes into Chambersburg on Wednesday and moved on Shippensburg Friday.—Number estimated 8,000 and 10,000 each. Rebels near Gettysburg say they were going to Baltimore and Harrisburg.

CAIRO, June 29.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. The steamer Atlantic, from Vicksburg, 23d, of this evening, states in the rear of Vicksburg are not materially changed since the last news. The approaches had gained the rebel works, a wall of earth only a few feet in thickness separating the rebel and Union troops, though the position of the enemy within rendered its ineffectual to enter at present. It was expected that a general assault would be opened within a few days. Rumors prevailed at Lake's Landing that a large federal force would move upon Johnston, but up to the hour of the departure of the steamer, no troops had started upon such a movement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. Great preparations are making here for the defence of the city. At 10 p. m. the excitement was intense. Gen. Dana is in constant communication with Mayor Henry. John W. Forney is appointed as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the major general commanding this department. The adjutant committee have commenced organizing. Martial law will undoubtedly be declared to-morrow. The mayor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their stores and organize for home defence. The impression is quite general here that Lee intends to force a battle on the old Antietam field, as it is manifestly too late for a movement on Baltimore.

Editors Gazette:—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stikel has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette are with the rest of our mail at that point, and knowing the anxiety of the friends at home for their sons and brothers in companies E and F, I grasp this opportunity of sending a line by Capt. Whicker of our regiment, who starts for Wisconsin this evening.

We embarked at Memphis for Vicksburg, Sunday, May 17th, and were fired into by a band of guerrillas near Greenville, Mississippi. They had planted a battery on the river bank, and just as the transport Crescent City, which was in the advance, came opposite, they opened a battery of four guns, loaded with grape and canister, at her broadside, wounding some ten or twelve of the 3d Iowa. Our convey gunboat soon dislodged them. The 33d Wisconsin and 41st Illinois regiments were soon on shore, and in pursuit followed them some miles, but they knowing the road better than we, made good their escape. When our troops arrived at Greenville, which was just across the bend, they waited for the boats, and before leaving burned the place to the ground. Arrived at Sherman's Landing, Tuesday, 19th ult. Disembarked to go to Warrenton, six miles below Vicksburg. The order being countermanded, we again embarked for Haines' Bluff, nine miles up the Yazoo, where we arrived on the 20th. We remained at the Bluff three days. This place had been very strongly fortified on every point. It was a fort containing one or two heavy guns, commanding the country and Yazoo for miles. The enemy had just evacuated it. Gun carriages and camp equipment were still smoking, having been set on fire by the rebels to disable them for our use.

Sunday May 24th we received orders to march in the rear of Vicksburg to the extreme left and relieve Gen. McArthur's division. Here we found enough to do, a large tract of country that must be skirmished through and the enemy driven into their forts. This our division found to be no small undertaking, for the country is very broken, heavily timbered and the hollows filled with canebrakes so dense that one can hardly force a passage through them. After shelling the hollows and skirmishing the hills we have driven them out of their rifle-pits under cover of their forts; so closely have we followed them that our rifle-pits are now within less than thirty rods of their main forts. Our large guns are planted a few rods in the rear of our pits so as to command their entire fortifications in front of our division. Our regiment go into the rifle-pits every third day and are relieved at night. A brisk fight is kept up during the entire day. If a rebel shows his head a dozen balls are sent after it. We are obliged to keep covered, for some of their sharpshooters seem to possess splendid guns and are themselves good shots. We have the English Enfield rifle and can keep them down so that they cannot work a gun. In many places on our line they have had to abandon their forts and leave their guns standing, so diligent are our sharpshooters.—Rumor has it that Johnston intends reinforcing Pemberton with thirty thousand men, but this does not annoy us, for we have plenty of force to whip Johnston and hold Vicksburg. We have a large force on the Big Black river waiting for the enemy. This place must and will soon fall. Deserters say they are nearly out of ammunition and provisions, and the gunboats and mortars are continually harassing them with shell, which fall among their camps every hour of the day and night. We are so close to the city that we can see the court house, and hear the town clock strike the time. On several occasions after fighting all day as fast as we could load and discharge our pieces, and when darkness overshadowed the face of earth so fighting could not be continued, both parties would yell, "cease firing." Every gun would be laid aside and a confab would ensue.

"Oh, Yankees, we are not mad at you. What regiment?" "Thirty-third Wisconsin." "Oh! We know you; met you at Coldwater, eh?" "Butter no! what regiment?" "First Missouri." Our boys—"Have you plenty of coffee?" "Nary coffee, but plenty of whisky." "When are you going to surrender Vicksburg?" "We are waiting for our old general." "General who?" "Why, General Starvation!"

And so it goes. Several of the 53d Illinois have found acquaintances and school mates among the rebels. The health of the whole army is much better than could be expected in this climate.

The casualties of companies E and F are as follows, viz: Orderly Sergeant E. W. Burnham, of my company, was left unwell at Young's Point; his health seemed to improve for a short time, but he was attacked very suddenly with dysentery, and died the 31st day of May. The company miss him sadly; he was so good and kind that he was beloved by all who knew him in the regiment. And the many friends and acquaintances left at Shopiere, where he formerly resided, will mourn the untimely loss of so promising a young man. On the evening of the 4th of June, while relieving the men in the trenches, William Smith, a German of my company, was shot through the head, killing him almost instantly. He enlisted from the town of Center; was a splendid man and faithful soldier. He was a "pet" in the company, and often amused us on our weary marches with his humorous jests and lively songs. (Poor Billy, we miss you.) May the 8th, Alonzo Whitmore, of Co. E, was shot through the left breast, the ball passing close to the heart, but fortunately no blood vessel was severed or bones broken; he is at the division hospital, and doing finely; will probably be able to be sent north in a few days. Sunday June 11th, Corporal

Mathias Crall, of my company, was wounded while passing from one rifle-pit to another. The ball passed through the thigh, made a clean wound, but did not injure the bone in any way; he is also at the division hospital, doing finely, and will also be sent north soon. He is a son of Daniel Crall, of Center. His friends may rest assured he has the best medical attendance. Blanchard Neville, of Magnolia, is the only man I have in the regimental hospital; he was taken there to-day; seems threatened with slight fever, but not considered dangerous. The men of Co. F are all cheerful and in the best of spirits; are certain that here is to be fought and decided in our favor the great battle that must decide our nation's fate. We are confident of victory.

WM. L. S.,  
Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 29.  
A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald of the 28th, says: "We want men—our fortifications only need good, able and experienced soldiers. Will they come forward? Pennsylvania is now responding largely. Citizens generally are recruiting. General Smith is in command west of the Susquehanna. Gen. Kuiper will aid him."

The rebel Gen. Johnson's division followed Rhodes into Chambersburg on Wednesday and moved on Shippensburg Friday.—Number estimated 8,000 and 10,000 each. Rebels near Gettysburg say they were going to Baltimore and Harrisburg.

CAIRO, June 29.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. The steamer Atlantic, from Vicksburg, 23d, of this evening, states in the rear of Vicksburg are not materially changed since the last news. The approaches had gained the rebel works, a wall of earth only a few feet in thickness separating the rebel and Union troops, though the position of the enemy within rendered its ineffectual to enter at present. It was expected that a general assault would be opened within a few days. Rumors prevailed at Lake's Landing that a large federal force would move upon Johnston, but up to the hour of the departure of the steamer, no troops had started upon such a movement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. Great preparations are making here for the defence of the city. At 10 p. m. the excitement was intense. Gen. Dana is in constant communication with Mayor Henry. John W. Forney is appointed as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the major general commanding this department. The adjutant committee have commenced organizing. Martial law will undoubtedly be declared to-morrow. The mayor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their stores and organize for home defence. The impression is quite general here that Lee intends to force a battle on the old Antietam field, as it is manifestly too late for a movement on Baltimore.

Editors Gazette:—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stikel has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette are with the rest of our mail at that point, and knowing the anxiety of the friends at home for their sons and brothers in companies E and F, I grasp this opportunity of sending a line by Capt. Whicker of our regiment, who starts for Wisconsin this evening.

We embarked at Memphis for Vicksburg, Sunday, May 17th, and were fired into by a band of guerrillas near Greenville, Mississippi. They had planted a battery on the river bank, and just as the transport Crescent City, which was in the advance, came opposite, they opened a battery of four guns, loaded with grape and canister, at her broadside, wounding some ten or twelve of the 3d Iowa. Our convey gunboat soon dislodged them. The 33d Wisconsin and 41st Illinois regiments were soon on shore, and in pursuit followed them some miles, but they knowing the road better than we, made good their escape. When our troops arrived at Greenville, which was just across the bend, they waited for the boats, and before leaving burned the place to the ground. Arrived at Sherman's Landing, Tuesday, 19th ult. Disembarked to go to Warrenton, six miles below Vicksburg. The order being countermanded, we again embarked for Haines' Bluff, nine miles up the Yazoo, where we arrived on the 20th. We remained at the Bluff three days. This place had been very strongly fortified on every point. It was a fort containing one or two heavy guns, commanding the country and Yazoo for miles. The enemy had just evacuated it. Gun carriages and camp equipment were still smoking, having been set on fire by the rebels to disable them for our use.

Sunday May 24th we received orders to march in the rear of Vicksburg to the extreme left and relieve Gen. McArthur's division. Here we found enough to do, a large tract of country that must be skirmished through and the enemy driven into their forts. This our division found to be no small undertaking, for the country is very broken, heavily timbered and the hollows filled with canebrakes so dense that one can hardly force a passage through them. After shelling the hollows and skirmishing the hills we have driven them out of their rifle-pits under cover of their forts; so closely have we followed them that our rifle-pits are now within less than thirty rods of their main forts. Our large guns are planted a few rods in the rear of our pits so as to command their entire fortifications in front of our division. Our regiment go into the rifle-pits every third day and are relieved at night. A brisk fight is kept up during the entire day. If a rebel shows his head a dozen balls are sent after it. We are obliged to keep covered, for some of their sharpshooters seem to possess splendid guns and are themselves good shots. We have the English Enfield rifle and can keep them down so that they cannot work a gun. In many places on our line they have had to abandon their forts and leave their guns standing, so diligent are our sharpshooters.—Rumor has it that Johnston intends reinforcing Pemberton with thirty thousand men, but this does not annoy us, for we have plenty of force to whip Johnston and hold Vicksburg. We have a large force on the Big Black river waiting for the enemy. This place must and will soon fall. Deserters say they are nearly out of ammunition and provisions, and the gunboats and mortars are continually harassing them with shell, which fall among their camps every hour of the day and night. We are so close to the city that we can see the court house, and hear the town clock strike the time. On several occasions after fighting all day as fast as we could load and discharge our pieces, and when darkness overshadowed the face of earth so fighting could not be continued, both parties would yell, "cease firing." Every gun would be laid aside and a confab would ensue.

"Oh, Yankees, we are not mad at you. What regiment?" "Thirty-third Wisconsin." "Oh! We know you; met you at Coldwater, eh?" "Butter no! what regiment?" "First Missouri." Our boys—"Have you plenty of coffee?" "Nary coffee, but plenty of whisky." "When are you going to surrender Vicksburg?" "We are waiting for our old general." "General who?" "Why, General Starvation!"

And so it goes. Several of the 53d Illinois have found acquaintances and school mates among the rebels. The health of the whole army is much better than could be expected in this climate.

The casualties of companies E and F are as follows, viz: Orderly Sergeant E. W. Burnham, of my company, was left unwell at Young's Point; his health seemed to improve for a short time, but he was attacked very suddenly with dysentery, and died the 31st day of May. The company miss him sadly; he was so good and kind that he was beloved by all who knew him in the regiment. And the many friends and acquaintances left at Shopiere, where he formerly resided, will mourn the untimely loss of so promising a young man. On the evening of the 4th of June, while relieving the men in the trenches, William Smith, a German of my company, was shot through the head, killing him almost instantly. He enlisted from the town of Center; was a splendid man and faithful soldier. He was a "pet" in the company, and often amused us on our weary marches with his humorous jests and lively songs. (Poor Billy, we miss you.) May the 8th, Alonzo Whitmore, of Co. E, was shot through the left breast, the ball passing close to the heart, but fortunately no blood vessel was severed or bones broken; he is at the division hospital, and doing finely; will probably be able to be sent north in a few days. Sunday June 11th, Corporal

Mathias Crall, of my company, was wounded while passing from one rifle-pit to another. The ball passed through the thigh, made a clean wound, but did not injure the bone in any way; he is also at the division hospital, doing finely, and will also be sent north soon. He is a son of Daniel Crall, of Center. His friends may rest assured he has the best medical attendance. Blanchard Neville, of Magnolia, is the only man I have in the regimental hospital; he was taken there to-day; seems threatened with slight fever, but not considered dangerous. The men of Co. F are all cheerful and in the best of spirits; are certain that here is to be fought and decided in our favor the great battle that must decide our nation's fate. We are confident of victory.

WM. L. S.,  
Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 29.  
A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald of the 28th, says: "We want men—our fortifications only need good, able and experienced soldiers. Will they come forward? Pennsylvania is now responding largely. Citizens generally are recruiting. General Smith is in command west of the Susquehanna. Gen. Kuiper will aid him."

The rebel Gen. Johnson's division followed Rhodes into Chambersburg on Wednesday and moved on Shippensburg Friday.—Number estimated 8,000 and 10,000 each. Rebels near Gettysburg say they were going to Baltimore and Harrisburg.

CAIRO, June 29.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. The steamer Atlantic, from Vicksburg, 23d, of this evening, states in the rear of Vicksburg are not materially changed since the last news. The approaches had gained the rebel works, a wall of earth only a few feet in thickness separating the rebel and Union troops, though the position of the enemy within rendered its ineffectual to enter at present. It was expected that a general assault would be opened within a few days. Rumors prevailed at Lake's Landing that a large federal force would move upon Johnston, but up to the hour of the departure of the steamer, no troops had started upon such a movement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. Great preparations are making here for the defence of the city. At 10 p. m. the excitement was intense. Gen. Dana is in constant communication with Mayor Henry. John W. Forney is appointed as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the major general commanding this department. The adjutant committee have commenced organizing. Martial law will undoubtedly be declared to-morrow. The mayor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their stores and organize for home defence. The impression is quite general here that Lee intends to force a battle on the old Antietam field, as it is manifestly too late for a movement on Baltimore.

Editors Gazette:—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stikel has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette are with the rest of our mail at that point, and knowing the anxiety of the friends at home for their sons and brothers in companies E and F, I grasp this opportunity of sending a line by Capt. Whicker of our regiment, who starts for Wisconsin this evening.

We embarked at Memphis for Vicksburg, Sunday, May 17th, and were fired into by a band of guerrillas near Greenville, Mississippi. They had planted a battery on the river bank, and just as the transport Crescent City, which was in the advance, came opposite, they opened a battery of four guns, loaded with grape and canister, at her broadside, wounding some ten or twelve of the 3d Iowa. Our convey gunboat soon dislodged them. The 33d Wisconsin and 41st Illinois regiments were soon on shore, and in pursuit followed them some miles, but they knowing the road better than we, made good their escape. When our troops arrived at Greenville, which was just across the bend, they waited for the boats, and before leaving burned the place to the ground. Arrived at Sherman's Landing, Tuesday, 19th ult. Disembarked to go to Warrenton, six miles below Vicksburg. The order being countermanded, we again embarked for Haines' Bluff, nine miles up the Yazoo, where we arrived on the 20th. We remained at the Bluff three days. This place had been very strongly fortified on every point. It was a fort containing one or two heavy guns, commanding the country and Yazoo for miles. The enemy had just evacuated it. Gun carriages and camp equipment were still smoking, having been set on fire by the rebels to disable them for our use.

Sunday May 24th we received orders to march in the rear of Vicksburg to the extreme left and relieve Gen. McArthur's division. Here we found enough to do, a large tract of country that must be skirmished through and the enemy driven into their forts. This our division found to be no small undertaking, for the country is very broken, heavily timbered and the hollows filled with canebrakes so dense that one can hardly force a passage through them. After shelling the hollows and skirmishing the hills we have driven them out of their rifle-pits under cover of their forts; so closely have we followed them that our rifle-pits are now within less than thirty rods of their main forts. Our large guns are planted a few rods in the rear of our pits so as to command their entire fortifications in front of our division. Our regiment go into the rifle-pits every third day and are relieved at night. A brisk fight is kept up during the entire day. If a rebel shows his head a dozen balls are sent after it. We are obliged to keep covered, for some of their sharpshooters seem to possess splendid guns and are themselves good shots. We have the English Enfield rifle and can keep them down so that they cannot work a gun. In many places on our line they have had to abandon their forts and leave their guns standing, so diligent are our sharpshooters.—Rumor has it that Johnston intends reinforcing Pemberton with thirty thousand men, but this does not annoy us, for we have plenty of force to whip Johnston and hold Vicksburg. We have a large force on the Big Black river waiting for the enemy. This place must and will soon fall. Deserters say they are nearly out of ammunition and provisions, and the gunboats and mortars are continually harassing them with shell, which fall among their camps every hour of the day and night. We are so close to the city that we can see the court house, and hear the town clock strike the time. On several occasions after fighting all day as fast as we could load and discharge our pieces, and when darkness overshadowed the face of earth so fighting could not be continued, both parties would yell, "cease firing." Every gun would be laid aside and a confab would ensue.

"Oh, Yankees, we are not mad at you. What regiment?" "Thirty-third Wisconsin." "Oh! We know you; met you at Coldwater, eh?" "Butter no! what regiment?" "First Missouri." Our boys—"Have you plenty of coffee?" "Nary coffee, but plenty of whisky." "When are you going to surrender Vicksburg?" "We are waiting for our old general." "General who?" "Why, General Starvation!"

And so it goes. Several of the 53d Illinois have found acquaintances and school mates among the rebels. The health of the whole army is much better than could be expected in this climate.

The casualties of companies E and F are as follows, viz: Orderly Sergeant E. W. Burnham, of my company, was left unwell at Young's Point; his health seemed to improve for a short time, but he was attacked very suddenly with dysentery, and died the 31st day of May. The company miss him sadly; he was so good and kind that he was beloved by all who knew him in the regiment. And the many friends and acquaintances left at Shopiere, where he formerly resided, will mourn the untimely loss of so promising a young man. On the evening of the 4th of June, while relieving the men in the trenches, William Smith, a German of my company, was shot through the head, killing him almost instantly. He enlisted from the town of Center; was a splendid man and faithful soldier. He was a "pet" in the company, and often amused us on our weary marches with his humorous jests and lively songs. (Poor Billy, we miss you.) May the 8th, Alonzo Whitmore, of Co. E, was shot through the left breast, the ball passing close to the heart, but fortunately no blood vessel was severed or bones broken; he is at the division hospital, and doing finely; will probably be able to be sent north in a few days. Sunday June 11th, Corporal

Mathias Crall, of my company, was wounded while passing from one rifle-pit to another. The ball passed through the thigh, made a clean wound, but did not injure the bone in any way; he is also at the division hospital, doing finely, and will also be sent north soon. He is a son of Daniel Crall, of Center. His friends may rest assured he has the best medical attendance. Blanchard Neville, of Magnolia, is the only man I have in the regimental hospital; he was taken there to-day; seems threatened with slight fever, but not considered dangerous. The men of Co. F are all cheerful and in the best of spirits; are certain that here is to be fought and decided in our favor the great battle that must decide our nation's fate. We are confident of victory.

WM. L. S.,  
Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 29.  
A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald of the 28th, says: "We want men—our fortifications only need good, able and experienced soldiers. Will they come forward? Pennsylvania is now responding largely. Citizens generally are recruiting. General Smith is in command west of the Susquehanna. Gen. Kuiper will aid him."

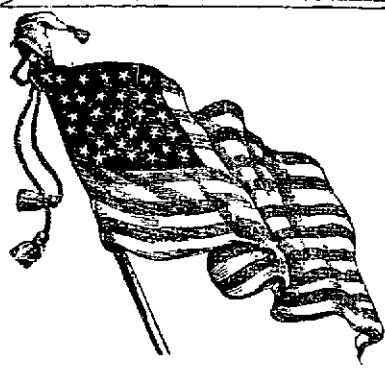
The rebel Gen. Johnson's division followed Rhodes into Chambersburg on Wednesday and moved on Shippensburg Friday.—Number estimated 8,000 and 10,000 each. Rebels near Gettysburg say they were going to Baltimore and Harrisburg.

CAIRO, June 29.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. The steamer Atlantic, from Vicksburg, 23d, of this evening, states in the rear of Vicksburg are not materially changed since the last news. The approaches had gained the rebel works, a wall of earth only a few feet in thickness separating the rebel and Union troops, though the position of the enemy within rendered its ineffectual to enter at present. It was expected that a general assault would be opened within a few days. Rumors prevailed at Lake's Landing that a large federal force would move upon Johnston, but up to the hour of the departure of the steamer, no troops had started upon such a movement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.  
Special to Chicago Tribune. Great preparations are making here for the defence of the city. At 10 p. m. the excitement was intense. Gen. Dana is in constant communication with Mayor Henry. John W. Forney is appointed as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the major general commanding this department. The adjutant committee have commenced organizing. Martial law will undoubtedly be declared to-morrow. The mayor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their stores and organize for home defence. The impression is quite general here that Lee intends to force a battle on the old Antietam field, as it is manifestly too late for a movement on Baltimore.

Editors Gazette:—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stikel has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Invasion.

The progress of the rebels northward steadily continues. They have arrived at Harrisburg and Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, and have so far destroyed the Northern Central railroad as to prevent communication between Harrisburg and Washington by that route. The only way of reaching the federal capital is by Philadelphia. It is said the rebels are now moving down the Susquehanna to cut off the other route at Havre de Grace. They would only then have to blockade the Potomac and the capital of the nation would be besieged. This would be a little worse than the situation when McClellan had command at Washington. We trust it may not come to that, but it looks considerably like it, to-day.

The invasion of Pennsylvania begins to open the eyes of the people of that sleepy state. It is stated that the astonishing number of 25,000 men have already volunteered for the defence of their homes. Another ten days butchering and burnings by the rebels may double the number, when General Knipe will take the field and clean out the rebels. Let us wait for the Conestoga wagon.

## General Hooker Relieved of his Command.

The announcement of the change in the command of the army of the Potomac will be received with surprise by the whole country. Usually, when an event of this kind happens, it is preceded by indications by which the public is prepared for it, but this is so sudden as to astonish every one. Up to the time of his displacement announcements were made that Hooker was doing the best that could be done. We are left totally in the dark as to the cause of this new movement. As Gen. Hooker asked to be relieved immediately after having visited Washington, it may be surmised that he did not agree with Gen. Halleck as to the manner of conducting the campaign, or that his plans have been interfered with by the military authorities there. Others will attribute it to a want of confidence in him on the part of the President, and will assert that he is not equal to the occasion. The successor to General Hooker, Major General Meade, is generally unknown to the country, although he has been in active service since the commencement of the war. What he has done to entitle him to this high position is known only to the military authorities at Washington. We are bound to presume that he has the highest qualities of a commander of any of the generals in the service, or he would not have been selected at this important juncture.

**THE REBEL PIKES AT PORTLAND.**—The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was captured by rebel pirates in the harbor of Portland, Maine, on Friday night, and was immediately taken to sea. The pirates came in on the schooner Archer, and at 2 o'clock in the morning boarded the Cushing quietly, and seized a small portion of the crew then on board. They then put them in irons and made their way out of the harbor. The Cushing was pursued by two armed steamboats, and being overtaken, the captains of the boats were preparing to board her, when the rebels became alarmed, left the Cushing in boats, and at the same time blew her up and destroyed her. The rebel boats were pursued and captured, together with the regular crew of the Cushing, who were in irons in one of the boats.

The schooner Archer, which brought the pirates to Portland, was also captured. There are two rebel officers among the prisoners, Lieut. Reed and Engineer Brown. They styled themselves officers of the confederate steamer Florida. Lieut. Reed's log book says that he was the commander of the "Acacia," which he burned, finding that vessels of the federal government were after him. This bold demonstration of the rebel pirates produces considerable alarm along the New England coast, and may be the forerunner of other and more formidable raids on the part of the rebel pirates, which appear to be swarming in the North Atlantic.

**THE FOURTH WISCONSIN ALL PRISONERS.**—On the 18th inst., Gen. Banks ordered one thousand men to make the final charge on the enemy's works. They were repulsed and all taken prisoners—among them the 4th Wisconsin regiment, commanded by Colonel Boardman, which gallantly volunteered. The dispatches also include the 6th Wisconsin, but this is obviously an error. The 6th is with Hooker.

A Mr. Tomlinson, member of the Connecticut legislature, who possesses the Yankee passion for whittling, and indulges in that amusement to a great extent, received, one day last week, a bundle of shavings, by express, to be used as whittling material. Mr. Tomlinson duly distributed them among the whittling members of the house, who were delighted with the donation, and very thankful to the unknown giver. The Hartford Press protests against any such proceedings: "If a Yankee legislature is to be provided with such luxuries, they will prolong the session till next spring."

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirty-Third Regiment.

In Front of Vicksburg, June 17, 1863.

**Editors Gazette:**—We learned a few days since that all mail matter going north was detained at Young's Point, La.—for what reason we cannot conjecture. Lieutenant Stickle has endeavored to keep you posted with the whereabouts of the 33d, but fearing that his contributions for the Gazette are with the rest of our mail at that point, and knowing the anxiety of the friends at home for their sons and brothers in companies E and F, I grasp this opportunity of sending a line by Capt. Whitcher of our regiment, who starts for Wisconsin this evening.

We embarked at Memphis for Vicksburg, Sunday, May 17th, and were fired into by a band of guerrillas near Greenville, Mississippi. They had planted a battery on the river bank, and just as the transport Crescent City, which was in the advance, came opposite, they opened a battery of four guns, loaded with grape and canister, at her broadside, wounding some ten or twelve of the 3d Iowa. Our convoy gunboat soon dislodged them. The 33d Wisconsin and 41st Illinois regiments were soon on shore, and in pursuit followed them some miles, but they knowing the road better than we, made good their escape. When our troops arrived at Greenville, which was just across the bend, they waited for the boats, and before leaving burned the place to the ground. Arrived at Sherman's Landing, Tuesday, 19th ult. Disembarked to go to Warrenton, six miles below Vicksburg. The order being countermanded, we again embarked for Haines' Bluff, nine miles up the Yazoo, where we arrived on the 20th. We remained at the Bluff three days. This place had been very strongly fortified on every point. It was a fort containing one or two heavy guns, commanding the country and Yazoo for miles. The enemy had just evacuated it. Gun carriages and camp equipage were still smoking, having been set on fire by the rebels to disable them for our use.

Sunday May 24th we received orders to march in the rear of Vicksburg to the extreme left and relieve Gen. McArthur's division. Here we found enough to do, a large tract of country that must be skirmined through and the enemy driven into their forts. This our division found to be no small undertaking, for the country is very broken, heavily timbered and the hollows filled with cane-brakes so dense that one can hardly force a passage through them. After shelling the hollows and skirmining the hills we have driven them out of their rifle-pits under cover of their forts, so closely have we followed them that our rifle-pits are now within less than thirty rods of their main forts. Our large guns are planted a few rods in the rear of our pits so as to command their entire fortifications in front of our division. Our regiment got into the rifle-pits every third day and are relieved at night. A brisk fight is kept up during the entire day. If a rebel shows his head a dozen balls are sent after it. We are obliged to keep covered, for some of their sharpshooters seem to possess splendid guns and are themselves good shots. We have the English Enfield rifle and can keep them down so that they cannot work a gun. In many places on our line they have had to abandon their forts and leave their guns standing, so diligent are our sharpshooters.—Rumor has it that Johnston intends reinforcing Pemberton with thirty thousand men, but this does not annoy us, for we have plenty of force to whip Johnston and hold Vicksburg. We have a large force on the Big Black river waiting for the enemy. This place must and will soon fall. Deserters say they are nearly out of ammunition and provisions, and the gunboats and mortars are continually harassing them with shell, which fall among their camps every hour of the day and night. We are so close to the city that we can see the court house, and hear the town clock strike the time. On several occasions after fighting all day as fast as we could load and discharge our pieces, and when darkness overshadowed the face of earth so fighting could not be continued, both parties would yell, "cease firing." Every gun would be laid aside and a confab would ensue.

"Oh, Yankees, we are not mad at you. What regiment?" "Thirty-third Wisconsin." "Oh! We know you; met you at Coldwater, eh?" "Butternut! what regiment?" "First Missouri." Our boys—"Have you plenty of coffee?" "Nary coffee, but plenty of whisky." "When are you going to surrender Vicksburg?" "We are waiting for our old general." "General who?" "Why, General Sherman!" And so it goes. Several of the 33d Illinois have found acquaintances and school mates among the rebels. The health of the whole army is much better than could be expected in this climate.

The casualties of companies E and F are as follows, viz: Orderly Sergeant E. W. Barnham, of my company, was left unwell at Young's Point; his health seemed to improve for a short time, but he was attacked very suddenly with dysentery, and died the 31st day of May. The company miss him sadly; he was so good and kind that he was beloved by all who knew him in the regiment. And the many friends and acquaintances left at Shopiere, where he formerly resided, will mourn the untimely loss of so promising a young man. On the evening of the 4th of June, while relieving the men in the trenches, William Smith, a German of my company, was shot through the head, killing him almost instantly. He enlisted from the town of Center, was a splendid man and faithful soldier. He was a "pet" in the company, and often amused us on our weary marches with his humorous jests and lively songs. (Poor Billy, we miss you.) May the 8th, Alonzo Whitmore, of Co. E, was shot through the left breast, the ball passing close to the heart, but fortunately no blood vessel was severed or bones broken; he is at the division hospital, and doing finely; will probably be able to be sent north in a few days. Sunday June 11th, Corporal

Mathias Crall, of my company, was wounded while passing from one rifle-pit to another. The ball passed through the thigh, made a clean wound, but did not injure the bone in any way; he is also at the division hospital, doing finely, and will also be sent north soon. He is a son of Daniel Crall, of Center. His friends may rest assured he has the best medical attendance. Blanchard Neville, of Magnolia, is the only man I have in the regimental hospital; he was taken there to-day; seems threatened with slight fever, but not considered dangerous. The men of Co. F are all cheerful and in the best of spirits; are certain that here is to be fought and decided in our favor the great battle that must decide our nation's fate. We are confident of victory.

WM. L. S.,  
Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

thought a fight will take place this side of Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Special to Chicago Times.—Another important event has occurred. Gen. Hooker, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and was to-day superseded by Gen. Mead, of the 5th army corps. The selection is regarded with considerable satisfaction in the army. Gen. Hooker retires from the command, and has proceeded to Baltimore. The change was entirely unexpected here, so far as it relates to movements in this direction.

The main rebel lines extend from Sharpsburg army on the Upper Potomac, through Boonesboro Valley, to Gettysburg and York, on Northern Central railroad. It is evident that the enemy is not striking at present for Washington or Baltimore. He has not made the slightest demonstrations this way south of South Mountain.

Mead's guerrillas made a most daring raid today, crossing the ford above Great Falls and attacking a train of 150 wagons on the Frederick road, 15 miles from Washington, and 3 or 4 from Rockville, Md. Two teamsters were killed, and several hundred mules captured. The train was coming from Frederick. The guerrillas paroled some of the men, and others escaped. A party of correspondents came near being captured.

FREDERICK, June 23.

Hooker last night asked to be relieved from the command of the army. This morning he received orders to report at Baltimore. He leaves by special train this afternoon. General Mead succeeds to the command.

Gen. Lee's headquarters yesterday were at Hagerstown. Longstreet crossed yesterday at Williamsport. The rebels are now very strong in Pennsylvania, and it is reported that they occupy York and Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central railroad. There has been no fighting in this vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

News has been received that the attack was made to-day by the rebels on the federal forces at Harrisburg. Our troops fell back behind their intrenchments.

You may expect to hear shortly of important changes in the army of the Potomac—news that you will not get by the associated press.

MEMPHIS, June 26, via Cairo, 27.

Special to the Chicago Times.—The Mississippi river is rising with 18 feet of water from here to Vicksburg and 7 feet to Cairo.

The steamers Imperial, from St. Louis, and Atlantic, from Vicksburg, have arrived. The Warner, with 600 bales of cotton, and the Atlantic leave for St. Louis at 6 p. m. For to-morrow the Imperial is advertised.

Eighty prisoners came up from Vicksburg to-day. They tell the story of suffering for want of food and a desire to capitulate on the part of the rebel soldiers. A large number of shells are being built in Vicksburg, houses being torn down for that purpose.

The La Grange, Tenn., hospital is abandoned by the rebels, and Brigadier General Richardson is a few miles east of Memphis with 400 men.

It is said Marmaduke has crossed the Mississippi at Bradley, and is now ten miles north of Memphis with 1,500 infantry and cavalry and eight pieces of artillery—12 pounders.

John Park, democrat, is elected mayor of this city over C. Kortrecht, administrationist, by 1,000 majority, and over Kortrecht and Wave 800. The entire democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.

I learn from an army surgeon that the diarrhoea and typhoid fever of the increase in the Army of the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Gen. Butler arrived in the city to-day in undress uniform. It is believed that he is here to appear before the board appointed to determine the question of rank.

The question of rank, it is said, will be decided against Gen. Butler by the special board.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.

Special to the Times.—It is reported that the troubles in Monroe and Sullivan counties are increasing. Several hundred men are being collected, armed to defy the authorities in the matter of enrollment.—Col. Biddle, who is already there with a portion of the 71st regiment, has sent for reinforcements, including two pieces of artillery.

Rumor says that to-day a skirmish took place in Monroe county, between a detachment of soldiers and a number of malcontents, in which two men were killed and two women in adjoining houses wounded.

A court here, beyond disposing of a few cases of violation of the internal revenue law.

MEMPHIS, June 25 (via Cairo, 27).

The steamer Sunshine, just arrived, left Vicksburg on the 22d.

Gen. Logan's division gains slowly but surely on the rebel works. His men are in such a position as to place them out of danger.

Gen. Osterhaus is now so thoroughly fortified that an army of 20,000 could not dislodge him. Joe Johnston is up the Yazoo, with a force not to exceed 25,000 men, most of whom are poorly armed and badly drilled.

The federal army on the Big Black is improving in health. Wells have been dug, giving a supply of good water.

CAIRO, June 27.

Our latest dates to Vicksburg are to the evening of the 21st.

The severe artillery assault on the 20th and 21st, reported yesterday, is confirmed, but no particulars have reached us.

CINCINNATI, June 26.

The city council to-day appointed a committee to confer with Gen. Burnside in reference to the organization of a reserve corps for city defense, in case of attack by the enemy.

Gen. McDowell and staff will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will hold sittings of his court to examine into cotton speculation.

Secretary Chase will be in this city July 4th, on a brief visit among his old friends.

The enlistment of six regiments, not more than 2,000 having been secured. Drafting will quietly take place on July 1st, and the first intimation the party drafted will have that he is in for the war, will be a notice to that effect.

The enrollment in this county has been completed, but throughout the state the controlling officers are very much behind.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HARRISBURG, June 28.

Special to the Times.—Our forces have slowly retired, and are now in and around the fortifications of Harrisburg. The enemy is advancing slowly, and in all probability will soon commence an attack.—Gen. Smith has made the proper disposition of troops. Capt. Brastore, chief of cavalry, who was on a reconnaissance this afternoon, reports the rebel scouts to have been within three miles of our pickets.

Reports from the direction of York are very conflicting.

Later.—The enemy fired several shots

from a position west of Oyster Point this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, June 28.

The city to-day is comparatively quiet, considering the near approach of the enemy.

York has been occupied and a portion of the bridges on the Northern Central road, this side of that place have been destroyed.

When our troops fell back from Harrisburg they left in the barracks equipments for one company of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and 20,000 rations, which have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Reported that the barracks were burned, but it has not been confirmed.

A light took place late this afternoon at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia. The troops were guarding the Southern Central railroad, retreated to Columbia and crossed to this side of the river except Col. Fryck's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in order to save his men he was forced to cross to Columbia. The magnificent bridge was then burnt to prevent the rebels reaching this side of the river.

The government has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, twelve miles above Columbia, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels that drove our men from Storitz's Gap, yesterday, and then moved towards Duncan, have returned to the gap. No demonstration has been made on the Pennsylvania railroad in that direction as far as known. Troops under the new call are being sent.

Col. Jennings' regiment, which had a skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond and the men paroled. Some of the latter have arrived here.

Special Herald.—Gen. Cameron has information that the rebels are at Carlisle 20,000 strong with forty-eight pieces of artillery. Guns heard and the enemy is at hand.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

It is reported that rebel force of 3,000 cavalry and seven pieces of artillery crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery county, last night and this morning, and took the Darnestown road as if for the purpose of either reaching the Washington road or Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The rebels have burnt two bridges this side of York and two beyond, so far as is known.

LANCASTER, June 28.

Great excitement here. Refugees from Harrisburg are flocking here. Two spies came over the river this morning at Marietta. One was killed and the other captured. Forces guard the river from Marietta to Columbia. All business will be suspended to-morrow and 2,000 citizens will march to resist the crossing of the river.

A gentleman who left York at one o'clock this morning says that the rebels' pickets were then within a mile, and everything of value that could be had been removed. Two rebel companies attacked four companies of the Pennsylvania cavalry last night below York and were driven off badly whipped—our loss insignificant. No fighting at Harrisburg yet.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Midnight.

The military fire heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our outposts. No damage is known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles from here. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here. The authorities expect an attack.

The governor has received notice of 25,000 men who enlisted under the late call.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Gen. Hooker was last night relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Gen. Mead appointed his successor.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28.

Herald's special.—Four hundred rebel cavalry attempted to ford the Susquehanna, but were baffled by the current. The ene my burned the bridges on the Northern Central railroad between Harrisburg and Columbia.

The whole column moving towards Columbia. It is reported that 6,000 enemy have shelled the village of Wrightville, opposite Columbia.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to the Herald, dated the 28th, says: This morning Col. Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of dispatches, relieving General Hooker from command and appointing Major General Mead his successor.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Herald's dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the 28th, says: Affairs on the upper Potomac are quiet. The rebels have a small force south of Hagerstown, and our forces remain in possession of South Mountain. Rebel cavalry are reported to have crossed the Potomac below Edward's Ferry and captured a train of 150 wagons.

Pleasanton has been appointed major general and commander of cavalry forces. Stahl is ordered to report for duty with another command in Pennsylvania.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 29, 1863.

Mead's appointment gives universal satisfaction. Pickets are ordered to Baltimore, where he is ordered to report.

BUFFALO, June 29, noon.

The Lake Shore freight depot is on fire. Prospects of heavy damage, if not its entire destruction.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Flour dull and lower. Wheat 12c better. 1,181.96 for Chicago spring, 1,26a 1,41 Milwaukee club, 1,45a 51 winter red western. Corn firm and active at 75a 75 1/2. St. Louis and lower, 40c 40 1/2.

A Washington special states that the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee dashed into Annapolis, made several prisoners, destroyed government stores, and another train of empty wagons from Tenlytown was attacked three times by the rebel cavalry. The rebels had four pieces of artillery and several regiments of cavalry near Gainesville.

The rebels captured 150 wagons and 900 mules. Three rebel cavalry brigades are moving towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They passed within 14 miles north of Washington and Annapolis Junction. The object is to destroy the trestle work between Washington and Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Business is nearly suspended. Rebels of produce by the Pennsylvania road have ceased. No meeting of the board of brokers. Stocks declined five per cent, and sterling raised five. Coal dealers resolved to close their collieries until the crisis is passed. The merchants have resolved to raise a million of dollars, all stores are to be closed and the employees forwarded for the defense of the city and state.

SARASOTA, June 29.

The steamer Hela from Liverpool 16th, Queenstown 17th, has arrived. It is rumored in England that Vicksburg is relieved and Grant surrounded. The confederate loan strong in consequence at the same time. Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs, on the 16th, steady.

The "First National Bank of Aurora," Illinois, has been organized under the new law of congress. John Van Nortwick is President, and Ira H. Fitch, Cashier. It was to commence operations on Friday.—Capital \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The city to-day is comparatively quiet, considering the near approach of the enemy.

York has been occupied and a portion of the bridges on the Northern Central road, this side of that place have been destroyed.

When our troops fell back from Harrisburg they left in the barracks equipments for one company of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and 20,000 rations, which have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Reported that the barracks were burned, but it has not been confirmed.

A light took place late this afternoon at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia. The troops were guarding the Southern Central railroad, retreated to Columbia and crossed to this side of the river except Col. Fryck's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in order to save his men he was forced to cross to Columbia. The magnificent bridge was then burnt to prevent the rebels reaching this side of the river.

The government has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, twelve miles above Columbia, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels that drove our men from Storitz's Gap, yesterday, and then moved towards Duncan, have returned to the gap. No demonstration has been made on the Pennsylvania railroad in that direction as far as known. Troops under the new call are being sent.

Col. Jennings' regiment, which had a skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond and the men paroled. Some of the latter have arrived here.

Special Herald.—Gen. Cameron has information that the rebels are at Carlisle 20,000 strong with forty-eight pieces of artillery. Guns heard and the enemy is at hand.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

It is reported that rebel force of 3,000 cavalry and seven pieces of artillery crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery county, last night and this morning, and took the Darnestown road as if for the purpose of either reaching the Washington road or Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The rebels have burnt two bridges this side of York and two beyond, so far as is known.

LANCASTER, June 28.

Great excitement here. Refugees from Harrisburg are flocking here. Two spies came over the river this morning at Marietta. One was killed and the other captured. Forces guard the river from Marietta to Columbia. All business will be suspended to-morrow and 2,000 citizens will march to resist the crossing of the river.

A gentleman who left York at one o'clock this morning says that the rebels' pickets were then within a mile, and everything of value that could be had been removed. Two rebel companies attacked four companies of the Pennsylvania cavalry last night below York and were driven off badly whipped—our loss insignificant. No fighting at Harrisburg yet.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Midnight.

The military fire heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our outposts. No damage is known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles from here. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here. The authorities expect an attack.

The governor has received notice of 25,000 men who enlisted under the late call.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Gen. Hooker was last night relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Gen. Mead appointed his successor.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28.

Herald's special.—Four hundred rebel cavalry attempted to ford the Susquehanna, but were baffled by the current. The ene my burned the bridges on the Northern Central railroad between Harrisburg and Columbia.

The whole column moving towards Columbia. It is reported that 6,000 enemy have shelled the village of Wrightville, opposite Columbia.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to the Herald, dated the 28th, says: This morning Col. Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of dispatches, relieving General Hooker from command and appointing Major General Mead his successor.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Herald's dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the 28th, says: Affairs on the upper Potomac are quiet. The rebels have a small force south of Hagerstown, and our forces remain in possession of South Mountain. Rebel cavalry are reported to have crossed the Potomac below Edward's Ferry and captured a train of 150 wagons.

Pleasanton has been appointed major general and commander of cavalry forces. Stahl is ordered to report for duty with another command in Pennsylvania.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 29, 1863.

Mead's appointment gives universal satisfaction. Pickets are ordered to Baltimore, where he is ordered to report.

BUFFALO, June 29, noon.

The Lake Shore freight depot is on fire. Prospects of heavy damage, if not its entire destruction.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Flour dull and lower. Wheat 12c better. 1,181.96 for Chicago spring, 1,26a 1,41 Milwaukee club, 1,45a 51 winter red western. Corn firm and active at 75a 75 1/2. St. Louis and lower, 40c 40 1/2.

A Washington special states that the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee dashed into Annapolis, made several prisoners, destroyed government stores, and another train of empty wagons from Tenlytown was attacked three times by the rebel cavalry. The rebels had four pieces of artillery and several regiments of cavalry near Gainesville.

The rebels captured 150 wagons and 900 mules. Three rebel cavalry brigades are moving towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They passed within 14 miles north of Washington and Annapolis Junction. The object is to destroy the trestle work between Washington and Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Business is nearly suspended. Rebels of produce by the Pennsylvania road have ceased. No meeting of the board of brokers. Stocks declined five per cent, and sterling raised five. Coal dealers resolved to close their collieries until the crisis is passed. The merchants have resolved to raise a million of dollars, all stores are to be closed and the employees forwarded for the defense of the city and state.

SARASOTA, June 29.

The steamer Hela from Liverpool 16th, Queenstown 17th, has arrived. It is rumored in England that Vicksburg is relieved and Grant surrounded. The confederate loan strong in consequence at the same time. Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs, on the 16th, steady.

The "First National Bank of Aurora," Illinois, has been organized under the new law of congress. John Van Nortwick is President, and Ira H. Fitch, Cashier. It was to commence operations on Friday.—Capital \$50,000.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

In Front of Vicksburg, June 17, 1863.











At this corner, made on the 20th day of November, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, on

**THE 18th DAY OF JULY, 1863.**

at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, all that certain lot of ground, being a tract situated lying and being in the city of Milwaukee in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and being the same lot of ground which was sold by the Sheriff of the County of Rock at public auction to the highest bidder of persons who were in town of Washington of range twelve east, containing eighteen acres of land and being the same lot of ground which was sold by the Sheriff of the County of Rock at public auction to the highest bidder of persons who were in town of Cedar of said west half of said northern quarter of said section one, or so much not sold past this date as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment now on judgment, — dated May 10, 1863.

CONCEDE & HATLEY, Att'ys. J. W. KELLY, Notary Pub.

**SOUTH FIRST STREET.**

**Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and Building Curbstones on South First Street, between Madison and Washington Streets.**

**GRADING** — The road bed will be 30 feet in width between the paving of the gutters, and the center line of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutter. The surface of the road bed will be crowned and uniform in surface, rising regularly from the bottom of the gutters to said center line, and the gutter will be 18 inches wide at the bottom and in excavation, notting being allowed for crotch in the excavation, paracing, &c.

The material for embankment will be taken from the gravel pits on each side in such manner as to form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**  
In the matter of the estate of James Hartle, deceased and  
ON reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and the petition of his widow, said county, and the accompanying petition of Thomas E. Woodcock, of said city, representing that the said deceased died on the 11th day of May, 1893, leaving said instrument in his last will and testament as pointed out thereon and praying that the same may be pronounced a last testamentary paper and valid and lawful, the court of said county, on the 1st day of August next, did order that said instrument be read in open court in the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Jacksonville, in said county, on the 1st Monday of August next, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of the order for three weeks successively in the Jacksonville Herald, a daily newspaper published and printed and published at said city.—Dated June 25th, 1894.  
J. F. JEWELL.  
AMOS F. PRICHARD, County Judge.

**COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**  
In the matter of the estate of William Holmes, deceased.  
ON reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, made by the city of Jacksonville, in said county, and the accompanying petition of C. Hartie A. Atwood, his daughter, of said city, representing that the said deceased died on the 11th day of May, 1893, leaving said instrument in his last will and testament as pointed out thereon and praying that the same may be pronounced a last testamentary paper and valid and lawful, the court of said county, on the 1st day of August next, did order that said instrument be read in open court in the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Jacksonville in said county, on the 1st Monday of August next, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of the order for three weeks successively in the Jacksonville Herald, a daily newspaper published and printed and published at said city.—Dated June 25th, 1894.  
J. F. JEWELL.  
AMOS F. PRICHARD, County Judge.

on the first Monday of July next, to be received by the Clerk of the Court, and it is further ordered, that the public notice of the giving to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, beginning on the first Monday of July next, in the Journal, and in the Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper printed and published at said city - Printed Jan. 5th, 1863  
**Jediah W. AMOS P. PRIORARD, County Judge.**

**Notice to Creditors.**  
 COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.  
 In the matter of the estate of Philip Meade, deceased.  
 To all persons having claims against the estate of Philip Meade, deceased, I hereby give notice, that the undersigned will, on the 1st day of the month of January next, at ten o'clock P. M. receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, and of all persons claiming by, through or under him.  
 I am, Sir, Very Respectfully,  
**Jediah W. AMOS P. PRIORARD, County Judge.**

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.



**THE 15th DAY OF JULY, 1863.**

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central market of Washington, in the city of Janeville, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated lying and being in the city of Janeville, in the county of Rock, are state of Wisconsin, was known and distinguished by the following description, to wit: A certain lot or piece of land, situated in the southwest quarter of section one in town two north and range twelve east, containing eighteen acres of more or less, and containing a piece of land (rather less than one acre) situated in the northeast quarter of said section one, and containing a piece of land in the west corner of said section one, so much land such part thereof as is hereinafter described.

**SOUTH FIRST STREET.**

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and Building Curbwalks on South First Street, between Jackson Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.

**C**RADING—The road bed will be 30 ft. in width between the paving of the gutters, and the bottom of the gutter will be 18 inches above the center of the gutters. The road bed will be crowned and crowned and uniform in surface, rising regular from the bottom of the gutters to said water level. The work will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, including allowances for earth in embankment, bedding, etc.

The material for embankment will be taken, first from the top of the excavation, and in such manner as to form the gutters and a gravelly surface on the top.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made the sides of the road.

When not over 800 feet long, every 100 feet it will be estimated simply as earth to excavate, and estimated simply for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over 800 feet.

The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay, and no sand or gravel to be used.

**GUTTERS.**—The gutters, one on each side of sidewalk are to be six feet in width at the top and eight feet in depth at the lowest point.

The gutter is to be made by a good sound iron eight inches in width and placed upon their edges, and laid upon sand and gravel, and in such manner as to form a channel for the water. The shape of the gutter may be as follows:

[illegible]

Above specifications filed August 16th, 1863.  
ANDREW BUELL, City Clerk.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

Hazen M. Gray and Alvin Minier, D. Einfeld, D. E. Einfeld  
Miranum Danahy, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of said  
Court, do hereby certify that the following  
property was sold under the authority of said  
Court on the 24th day of May, 1863, in favor of the store  
keepers and against the defendants above  
named, a small lot of 600 rods and sell at public auc-  
tion to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the  
Hazen House, on Main street, in the city of Janesville  
in said County.

**THE 24th DAY OF JULY, 1863,**  
at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day  
the following described property was sold:

all that tract of and located in the town of Honey in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and the southeast quarter to the west half the west half of town No three (3), range No three (3), containing forty acres, more or less—Dated June 18, 1868.

B. T. FENNELL, Sheriff  
County of Rock, State of Wisconsin.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

JESSE W.

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

Pratt Smith, p<sup>ff</sup>, agt Stephen C Spaulding and others,  
vs.  
Jesse W. Fennell.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure and sale rendered in the above action  
on the 6th day of June, 1868, the undersigned, as  
sheriff of the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin,  
will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the  
premises, will and as the premises are described in

[illegible]

of said section a twenty chains and seventeen links to the center of said road, thence north 28° 30' east nine chains and 10 links to said center of said road, thence to the place of beginning containing 14 ac. 2 r. 20 p. therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide on the east side and 2 rods for highway—dated June 21st, 1863.

Tested W. A. LAWRENCE, Notary, &c.

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

Samuel D Smith, plaintiff, vs. Stephen C Spaulding and others, debtors.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 24th day of June, 1881, and in accordance with the specially appointed a bid court for such purposes, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house of the Rock County, Wis., in Janesville, in said county, on

**THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,**  
At a2 o'clock P. M., that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: that part of the northern fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-four north, range thirteen (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin, bounded on the north by a point in the center of the Janesville and a Millon road (so called), south 37° 59' west, four chains and thirty-three links, and on the north line on the north side of said section, thence east, thirty-three links, on the north side of said section, N 30 sixteen chains and fifty-two links, thence south and parallel with the north line, thirty-three links, and of said section seven chains and sixty-three links, and on the north side of said section, parallel to the ground section line on north side of said section twenty chains and seventeen links to the center of said road, and on the north side of said road of said road eight chains and fifty links to the

place of beginning, containing 16 acres, excepting and reserving therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide on the east and south sides for a highway—Dated 9th Feb., 1868.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Jeford	Keterec, &c.
--------	--------------

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR RUCK COUNTY.**

William Grimes, plaintiff, against Nelson L. House and ———  
Rouse his wife, Henry F. House and ——— Rouse his  
wife, Defendants.  
Filed for record May 1st, 1868, by J. W. Noyes, Clerk.

The State of Wisconsin, ss.: I, John C. Hays, clerk of said court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the complaint filed in said court, at my office, on the 1st day of May, 1868, and of which a copy is herewith served upon the defendant, as directed by the court, and that the plaintiff on the subscriber at his office in Janesville in said county, within twenty days after the service here-

the plaintiff in this action will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

myself d/w [blank] B. K. WILSON, Plt's Atty.

**COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**

In the matter of the estate of James Harris, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, to-wit: the last will and testament of said deceased, and the accompanying petition of Thomas J. Woodcroft, of said city, representing that the said deceased died on the 14th day of June, 1893, leaving said last mentioned deceased no legal heirs, and appointing Woodcroft thereof, and praying that the said petition be read and letters testamentary be issued to said petitioner, it is ordered said matters be heard before this court at

in said county, on the last Monday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and it is further ordered that public notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper printed and published in said city.—Dated June 15th, 1863.

By the court.  
J. S. FIELD, J.  
AMOS P. REICHAARD, County Judge.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of William Holmes, deceased.

ON hearing and filing an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and the petition of John A. Atwood, in said behalf, and the accompanying petition of John A. Atwood, his daughter, of said city, representing that

the said deceased died at her residence in said city on the twenty-first day of August last, and in testament, and praying that the same may be so ordered, the court said matter be heard before this court, in the office of the judge thereof in the city of Jauerville in said county, on the first day of July next at ten o'clock A. M, and it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order (or three weeks successively, once in each week) in the daily newspaper published in the Jauerville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper printed and published at said city, PRICED June, 8th, 1883.

By the court,  
JESSE H. ARDIS T. J. CHAMBERLAIN, County Judge.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
**COUNTY COURT OF HOCK COUNTY,**  
In the matter of the estate of Phyllis Maud... deceased.

**LETTERS** of administration having been issued this day to Philip Conell, and six months being now allowed to creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance, notice is hereby given that all persons who are entitled to make claims against the estate of the said Conell, at his office in the city of Jamestown, in said county, on the ninth day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and three o'clock P.M. receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased—June 9th 1855

**AMOS P. PROFFERD, County Judge.**

**ALL KINDS OF PAINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.**